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APPALACHIAN NURSERIES

W. J. BILLERBECK

L. F. BILLERBECK

FAIRVIEW AVENUE
WAYNESBORO, PENNA.

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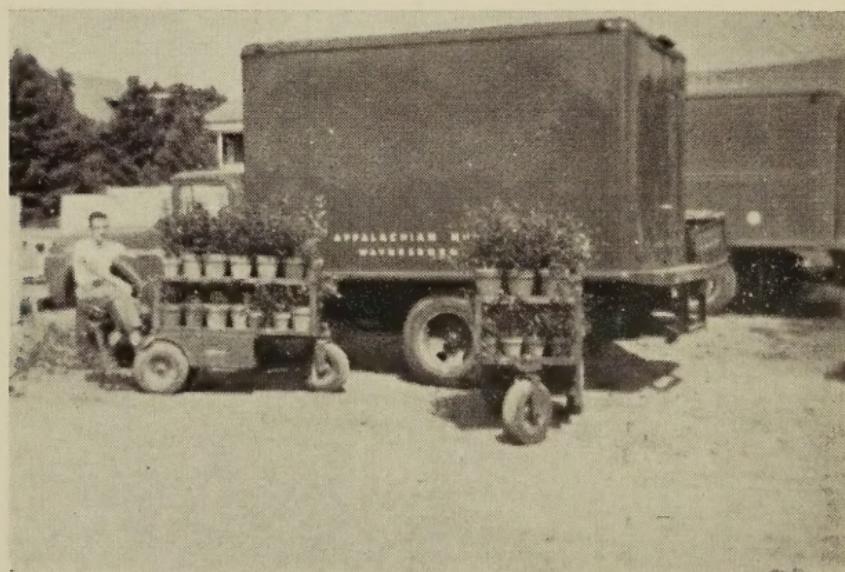
PRICES are FOB Waynesboro, Penna. Delivery by our truck direct to your establishment, at very reasonable rates, or you can pick up the stock with your own truck. We make no shipments by common carriers because packing costs and transportation charges are entirely out of proportion.

TERMS: Usual. No cash discounts are deductible.

RATES AND QUANTITY DISCOUNTS: Prices shown are "per 100", but apply to flatfulls. 50 - 2" banded plants are a flatfull, and 100 rates apply; likewise 24 - 3" banded plants, or 20 - 3" clay pots, or 11 - 4" clay pots, in each case make a flatfull, and the 100 rates apply. To illustrate, 50 Abelia in 2" bands are a flatfull, and 100 rate applies; but, 11 Magnolias in 4" pots are a flatfull, and are sold at 100 rate for the 11 plants. 300 or more plants of a single variety are sold at 5% off the 100 rate quoted; 1000 or more plants of a single variety are sold at 10% off the 100 rate.

OUR TRUCK DELIVERY SERVICE: Because present day packing and transportation costs are much too high, we make deliveries with our own trucks. The trucks are equipped with special bodies, and the plants are delivered in flats; thus there is no packing charge. Deliveries are made statewide to the following: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia. We will deliver anywhere we can accumulate orders for a full minimum load. Deliveries will be made of lots of any quantities in the areas and states mentioned above.

DELIVERY CHARGES: See pages 39 to 42.



Electric Trucks are used for getting the stock together for you.



About this Catalog - -

Just in case we haven't mentioned it before, the purpose of this handy little publication is to spread



before you our offerings of fine banded and potted liners.

It is barely possible that you have previously heard us make some remark about the perfection of our products. We believe we have said something along this line a time or two before. But just to keep your interest alive, we promise you that if you wade through this stuff you will learn something. (Whether it will or will not be worth learning is a debatable question.)

Sitting here, gnawing our nails to the second joints in an effort to come up with a bright and cheery idea, we were suddenly taken aback by the realization that a heck of a lot of nurserymen are figuratively walking right past our open door without even so much as a friendly "howdy". It comes to our attention that some of you gentlemen have never spent a stinkin' dime with us, although we have been sending you our lists for years.



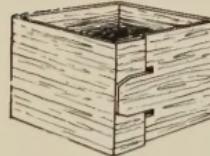
Without delving into the damage that does to our profit picture, it is sufficient to say that it's a little rough on the somewhat exalted opinion we have of our sales ability. We have no intention of taking such a situation lightly.

What could possibly be the reason for such stubborn sales resistance? We hurried to our archives (sad old transfer file case - attic stairway) and pulled a copy of each and every bit of literature ever issued by this outfit. After hours of reading, pondering, and a careful postmortem of our interesting history, we think we have our thumb on the bottleneck.

We just haven't told you enough about our products. So hold your nose while we really give you the works.

Most everybody has heard that papa Appalachian makes quite some to-do about putting liners up in plantbands. You might well ask "What are plantbands and why"?

To answer the first half of that question is easy. Plantbands are strips of wood veneer, fashioned so that when one of the strips is properly folded it becomes a cube-shaped substitute for a clay pot. The bands we use are of our own origination, and are made of cypress. They last longer. (We sell cypress plantbands too, and we'll be tickled pink to send you a bucketful of words glorifying our particular products along this line. Just ask for folder on cypress products.)



To answer the second part of that question takes a bit of doing, but here is a thumbnail synopsis. Plantbands are low in cost. We set the bands up in flats, plant the plants in these bands, and handle, store, sell and deliver the plants by flatfulls. Just on the face of it, such a program is obviously highly efficient and inexpensive.

And how does that affect you, our dear customers — (and those of you whom we hope to lure by this message)? It simply means that you get better plants for less money.

More efficient methods, and more automatic equipment are added constantly to keep our prices down, and the quality of our products continuously better.

A few varieties of plants, for one reason or another, are put in clay pots. Hemlocks are slow growing, and the flats rot out before the plants are ready to ship. Magnolia roots just will not stay in flats. Many forms of *Cornus* have somewhat massive roots, and prefer clay pots. Yet, wherever practicable, we "pot" the plants in plantbands to keep costs down.

A two inch plantband holds almost as much soil as a 3" clay pot. So lack of food or root space are not reasons for using clay pots. Actually, to "stash" or plunge 50 clay pots in sand costs more than the flat, bands, soil and potting of 50 plants into bands. So,—repeating,—everything that will tolerate plantbands



is put into them, simply because we can hand you the very finest plants at the lowest possible cost.

Thus ends our little lesson for today on how our plantbands save you money. Now let's take a tour of this immense (one man's opinion) pile of rock, block and glass, and see how it's done.

First, we'll visit Andre Couvreur's department. Here



the girls make thousands of cuttings each day. They say Andre can be a little stuffy about how the cuttings are made, and how many each one turns out.

Note that metal instead of wood flats are used for holding cutting wood and cuttings. Each flat is used once, sterilized, and then used again. Thus diseases and bugs are not passed around.

Note the numbered bins along the walls. Each variety of plant is given a stock number, and these bins contain labels for the different varieties. New employees, because of the stock numbers, have little or no horticultural name problems.

Alice runs the coffee concession in the left rear; and while the price is still a nickel, it is cash first and then coffee. Even the old man can't open an account.

Next, a visit to one of the propagating houses gives

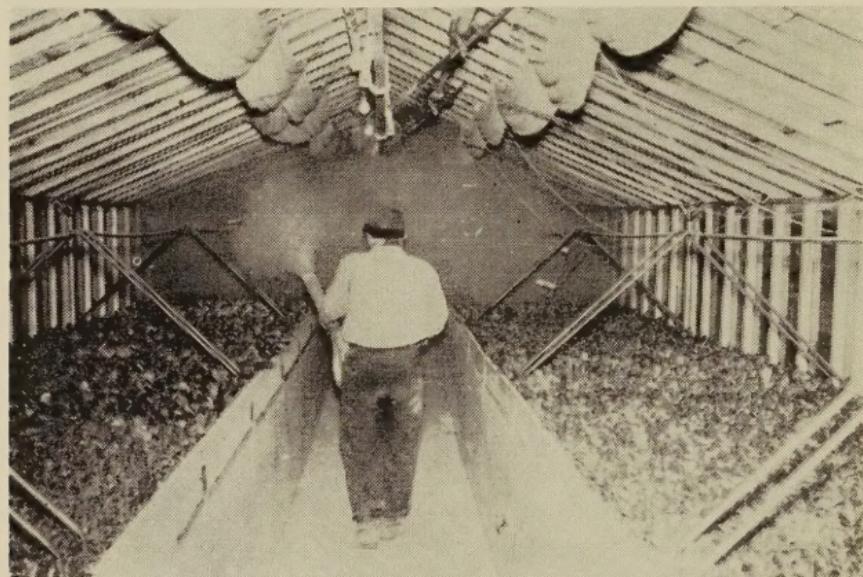




us a picture of the sticking operation. Andre prefers to do this job according to his own specifications.

Note that even the sterilized metal flats are hung on movable racks in front of the bench. To set a flat or anything else on the propagating medium around this establishment is a capital crime.

After a propagating house is filled with cuttings, the



house is dusted thoroughly. The dust, a fungicide, miticide, and insecticide mix is applied about every four weeks thereafter during the rooting period. Any bug eggs, scales, or fungi just haven't a chance.

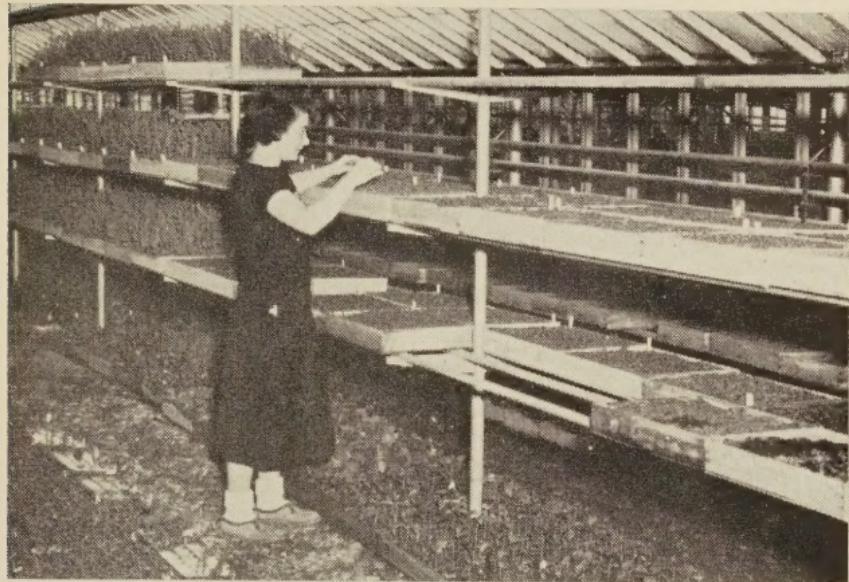
Then, here are the kids setting up the plantbands in



flats for the potting operation. Each band is faced to the same side in the flat. Each flat holds 54 2" bands. With no boy friend problems in the offing, and no heavy dates in sight, these girls (or the boy) can easily turn out 125 to 200 flats (6500 to 10,000 2" bands) each, in an 8 hour day. Coke and candy reinforcements are at hand.



This is a shot of Rosalie and her "babies". She calls this seedling house her "maternity ward". Rosalie runs



the seedling deal, and when they start to germinate you'd think she did it all by her little self. She does turn out many thousands of seedlings each year.

Now let's go over to Delores' ranchero. (Nice place



to visit). This is one of her three potting rooms. When the cuttings are rooted and ready to pot, Dollie and her dolls dig them from the greenhouse benches, sort them, and plant them into bands or clay pots, depending upon the varieties.

In addition to the boss and her cohorts there are some other interesting things to notice here. "Soil" or potting medium is brought to the potters in buckets. It's handy for the potters that way, and it is kept clean. Planted flats are set on shelf-trucks to be moved out of the potting rooms 18 flats per operation.

Here the job is taken over by Joe Bowman and his "men of all work". They move the plants to one or



another of the storage greenhouses or coldframes, where the plants will remain until they are well established.

Joe and his crew keep Andre's department supplied with cuttings, do the watering, fertilizing, and dusting, keep the buildings painted and repaired, the stock blocks cultivated and clean, accumulate the orders, and get the shipments on the trucks. And when they have nothing else to do, they double in brass as block layers, carpenters, plumbers, or electricians.

We could easily fill this booklet with interesting and cute pictures of our coldframes, grand-children,



storage houses, and gimmicks, but that might give you the impression that we are boasting, which we consider most uncouth. We just want to repeat that the whole deal is strictly for you, gentlemen, — to give you the most you can get for a liner dollar.



Dolly diggin'



A NEW CONCEPT IN PRODUCING LINERS.

Some of our readers may get the notion that we are off our trolley on the matters of soil borne diseases, bugs and weeds. Most times we avoid these subjects just to keep people from pointing at us.

However, we have now arrived at a spot where we feel that we must speak out.

The plot here, of course, is to first scare the pants off you if possible. Then folks, we shall show you how improbable it is that you can acquire any of these wicked things from us.



To strengthen our position we shall first go into the matter of soil borne diseases. We think that we are on pretty safe ground here because most of you don't know anything about them either. If you go tossing around such words as SCLEROTINIA, PYTHOPHORA, PYTHIUM, etc., we'll agree that you're wearing your hair longer than we are these days, and listen a bit. But if you are just learning, maybe we can condense some of the things we think we have dug out.

To begin, let us offer the suggestion that all natural soils probably harbor one or more soil borne diseases. As we see it, that's another one of nature's check and balance arrangements. And it's pretty obvious that your nursery soil is carrying its quota of said diseases, no matter how you feel about it. But, from what we can gather, you might live with your affliction for a long time and not even know you've got it. Furthermore, we understand, something can happen suddenly and you have a disastrous flare-up.

For instance, suppose you have been hiding pathogen (excuse the word) "A" for many years. Then you buy some liners, balled and burlaped, or even bare-root plants from a brother nurseryman, and line them out in your fields. Maybe his pathogens are "A2". These two organisms get together, find themselves compatible, do a little hybridizing, and produce pathogen "B". "B" could be like its mild and humble parents, and cause no trouble. But "B" might also turn out to be an Indian, and really prove disastrous.

Some of these soil borne diseases seem to be at their worst in overmoist conditions, and apparently their population greatly increases in long stretches of wet weather. Particularly that seems to be true in the case of any soil which is poorly drained. Unfortunately, you can acquire some of these soil diseases,



and spread them over your whole nursery by just walking around, — or you can drag them from one end of your fields to the other with machinery.

Why should you be concerned about soil borne diseases? These diseases kill plants. Sometimes big plants. You'll excuse us if we advance the proposition that many times the so-called "experts" diagnose your case as some remote kind of "blight", or some unheard of kind of "root-rot", and give you a helpless gesture when you ask for suggestions about cures. Usually the remedy suggested is to dig it out and burn it. We believe that soil borne diseases kill many more plants than either the experts and/or nurserymen suspect, and that in many cases the "blights", and similar things are nothing more than the results of the workings of one or another of these insidious forms of plant maladies which are lying dormant in our soils.

Next, the case of bugs. Many insects lay their eggs in the soil. We Americans, being dissatisfied with the earth's crust, are continuously moving soil around. The bug eggs, similar to soil borne diseases, go with the soil. Nurserymen ship plants long distances, sometimes, and in so doing, are likely the chief distributors of bugs over far and wide places. Heavens knows what could happen if some of these different strains of bugs should get together and produce a new race.

When we come into the weed department, we become more and more gloomy. Chickweed, in nurseries is almost a national emblem today, but reasonable cultivation will keep it pretty well under control. Russian Thistle, Chicory, and Dock have been old acquaintances in eastern nurseries for a long time. But now some new weed threats are showing up. Last summer, visiting some eastern nurseries we saw large plots of wild chrysanthemum in nursery fields here and there. We had seen it occasionally in years gone by, but it was always confined to small patches, and didn't appear to be much of a threat. However, it has gotten out of hand in some nurseries and definitely is a major problem.

This wild chrysanthemum is some weed. You run a cultivator through it and if you can get through it, the thing comes up in clumps. Every broken off root, and every broken top covered with soil becomes another potential clump of wild chrysanthemum. Even a piece of root $\frac{1}{2}$ " long might be the beginning of a terrific infestation for you. Hoeing it out does no good. You just can't get all of the rootlets, and every one of them left in the soil soon develops to be another clump of the weed.

Another type of weed that is causing us insomnia is a parasitic group which has been pretty much confined to the West Coast. One of these is a form of *Cuscuta*. The seed is carried over winter in the soil. In spring it sprouts a vine-like thing that climbs up the trunk of a plant. It then attaches itself to the trunk or a branch, the part in the soil dies off, and it becomes a parasitic growth which strangles out the



branch completely. By fall the branch or plant is dead, the weed turns to a yellowish orange color and is killed by the first frost. Unfortunately however, the little seed pods pop open like popcorn and spew the seeds out over any soil within range, and the next year the infestation is bigger and better than ever before. Some of the seeds may lie dormant for several years, awaiting pleasant growing conditions.

At this juncture it might seem simpler to just move out of this filthy old world. Maybe you'd rather crawl in with the Russians' dog the next time they send up a satellite, and take your chances.

But have faith, good people. We certainly wouldn't have gotten you into this mood if we didn't know a way out.

First, if you buy any bare root plants to line out in your fields, go over them carefully and pull out and destroy any roots which do not belong to the plants. Watch particularly for little clumps of soil containing roots that are not parts of the plants. Dip the plants, tops, roots and all into a solution of Captan (1 tsp. to a gallon of water). Swish them around in this mixture to wash all soil out of the roots. If you buy Privets, Forsythias, Weigelas, or Hydrangeas, watch for little lumps on the roots or rootlets. These may be nematodes, and once you get them established, it's cheaper to buy new land then to eliminate them.

To us it would seem foolish to buy balled and burlapped plants to line out in your nursery. You can't make any money that way unless you find some "distress merchandise". Even then, take a careful look at the weeds before you invest. You might be buying yourself a lot of trouble.

And when you buy liners, buy them from Appalachian. You can have every reasonable confidence that you are buying no soil borne diseases, bugs, or weeds.

And here are the reasons:

After several years of experimental work, we no longer use any soil, as such, in the "potting" of our plants. Instead, we use a mixture of 50% peat or peatmoss, and 50% Perlite. To this are added the necessary calcium and comparatively small amounts of fertilizers. You may argue that Peat and Peatmoss are soils, and we'll plead the Fifth Amendment.

Many of you may recognize this mix as a parallel to the University of California mix, and so it is. The exception being that the UC mix is based upon varying percentages of fine sand and peatmoss, whereas our mix is of Perlite and Peatmoss.

Here are some of the results of this Perlite-Peat mix;

- a. Almost complete elimination of hazard of soil borne diseases.
- b. No weeds nor weed seeds.
- c. No insects nor their eggs.



- d. Two to five times the root and top growth in a given period of time.
- e. Because of the inert forms of both ingredients, there is no need for sterilization.
- f. Excess moisture drains off promptly, and an "ideal" moisture level is achieved within a few hours after watering.
- g. Does not dry out completely and quickly as do most mixes. Instead, it will remain moist enough to keep plants alive for a long time.
- h. Soil aeration is optimum.

Actually, when we started this program of experiments we had in mind an altogether different aim. What we were shooting at was a mix which would drain down to an "ideal" moisture content quickly.

Our native soil holds moisture like a rubber boot. Potting as we do, thousands of plants daily, there was always the problem with our old mixes of the older stock needing water, the more recent potting needing little or none, and those plants potted during the preceding day or two already plenty moist.

We soon learned that the use of as little as 5% of our native soil tended to make the mixture pasty with the result that it would hold too much moisture. Or when it dried out it became very "caked" and hard, and would shrink away from the sides of the bands or pots.

Using the UC mix of fine sand and peat gave us no improvement in growth over many of our old mixes which mixes included at least some of our native clay. This failure to do a better job with the UC mix may have been due to the types of sand available in this area. The poorest growth of all in our new group of experiments was in 50/50 sand-peat chemically sterilized.

On the other hand, a mix of $\frac{1}{2}$ peat and $\frac{1}{2}$ Perlite by volume, not sterilized, produced for us *Taxus*, *Retinospora*, and other evergreen roots in six weeks, comparable to the same varieties and kinds previously produced in our old mixes over a period of twelve months.

When the mix is prepared a measured amount of DDT is added (under the supervision of the USDA) to each batch to ward off any visiting insect firemen of six legged type, and every ten days or two weeks the plants are dusted with our trustworthy old combination of Lindane, Aramite and Captan. The flats of plants are set on crushed stone from the time of potting until shipped. Thus a transmission of soil borne diseases is most unlikely. All plants are held in greenhouses or deep frames where there are no weeds. And the DDT additive to the mix at the time of mixing, assures control of nearly all types of bugs which lay their eggs in the soil.

Truthfully, the growth made by plants potted into this mix is positively astounding when compared to growth in our old mixes.



Flat on left are plants 9 months old in old mix. Right flat is same variety of Weigela after 6 weeks in new potting mix.

Personally, we think this new mix of ours is the biggest thing that has ever come down the tracks. Just look at what we don't send you: — troubles.

And look at what we do send you — sweet, fine, clean liners, with unbounded vigor and vitality: — and at prices so low you wouldn't believe it.

Remember these other advantages of buying your liners from us.

1. Banded and potted liners can be planted almost anytime. Concentrate on your sales until you've squeezed every possible dollar out of your customers. Then plant these banded and potted liners.
2. They are growing when you get them. You don't lose 5 to 25% because they were improperly dug or have rotted in storage.
3. Delivery right to your door at very nominal charges for transportation. (See pages 39 - 42.)
4. Bands, flats and pots are included in our prices. No packing charges or other extras except for transportation.
5. Banded and potted liners are the most convenient and safe. If the weather is too dry or too wet, leave them in their containers until conditions are suitable.
6. These liners are the very finest for container growing. Planted into the proper growing medium they will make up in a surprisingly short time.
7. Bare root liners must be planted early — before growth starts, or a large percentage will die. That means preparing the ground when it is usually too wet to do a good job. Banded and potted liners are planted in May and June when soil conditions are usually ideal.
8. The drought in the east in 1957 certainly illustrated the value of potted and banded liners. Many nurserymen lost their bare root liner plantings, and simply waited for favorable conditions for planting the potted & banded plants.
9. Our truck brings them to you. You see what they are before you accept them.



Banded Shrubs and Evergreens

For 1958 Shipment

2" BANDS EXCEPT AS NOTED

Shipments will begin about May 1st to 10th.
See "Our Truck Delivery Service" on pages 39 to 42.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate; 24 (a flatfull) or more 3" banded plants at the 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 5% off prices quoted; 1000 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted. Minimum orders, 50 2", or 24 3" banded plants of a variety.

ABELIA grandiflora (Glossy Abelia, 4 to 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. An excellent shrub which will grow in most soils. $\frac{3}{4}$ " blooms in clusters from midsummer to frost. Hardy in most of Pennsylvania, Ohio and along coast to Boston. 10.00

ACANTHOPanax sieboldianus pentaphyllum (Fiveleaf Aralia. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Glossy rich green foliage. Thrives in shaded and dry locations. Does well in cities where other plants are killed by soot and dust. 10.00

AZALEAS (See Pages 30 to 38.)

BERBERIS juliana (Wintergreen Barberry 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Evergreen. Very thorny leaves and thorny twigs of dense habit. In great demand as a foundation shrub. Small yellow blooms in May followed by black berries in fall. 15.00

BERBERIS mentorensis (Mentor Barberry. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright type with dark green foliage and excellent fall color. Very drought resistant. Dark red berries. 12.00

BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea (Red-leaf Japanese Barberry. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. These plants are certified true, and this variety is not the Barberry which carries wheat smut spores over winter. Excellent as a hedge or for specimen planting against any but red painted buildings. Bright red berries. 6.50

BUXUS microphylla compacta Kingsville (1') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Originated by Henry Hohman nurseries of Kingsville, Md. A very dwarf compact plant, much hardier than American Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and very fine for low hedge or border. Because it is so very slow growing, the one year plants are small, but they are rugged and thrifty. 12.50

BUXUS sempervirens (American Boxwood. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Likes good soil well drained. The American Boxwood is hardy over a much greater area than the English. This variety grows satisfactorily throughout the southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania and along the coastal states to Boston. Evergreen with leaves about $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Not difficult to grow. 12.50

BUXUS sempervirens Welleri (Weller's Hardier American Boxwood. 8 to 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Introduced by Weller Nurseries of Holland, Michigan where it seems to grow satisfactorily. Quite hardy, and probably can be grown throughout most of the state of Penna. and other states of similar climate. Probably not quite as large growing as the common American Boxwood. 12.50

BUXUS suffruticosa (Old English Boxwood. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is the true dwarf Old English type. Not as hardy as the American and some winters suffers foliage burn here at Waynesboro. Seems satisfactory along the coastal areas, Eastern Maryland and south. Very fine and very beautiful if it is hardy with you. 13.50



CALICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Planted especially for its early fall purple berries. Blooms are insignificant, but because of great number of berries early in fall it is quite desirable. Easy shrub to grow, and good container item. Summer delivery only.	8.00
CALYCANTHUS floridus (Strawberry Shrub or Sweet-shrub. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large glossy leaves. Does well in almost any soil. Fragrant, dark maroon flowers in June. Dried flowers were used by your grandmother for sachet.	8.00
CAMELLIA sasanqua Apple Blossom (12') pH 4.5 to 5.5. In ericaceous group. 3" flowers; white with pink edge.	15.00
CAMELLIA sasanqua Apple Blossom. We have a few in 3" bands.	30.00
CAMELLIA sasanqua Cleopatra (12') pH 4.5 to 5.5. In ericaceous group. Semidouble rose pink; compact grower.	15.00
CAMELLIA sasanqua Cleopatra. We have a few in 3" bands.	30.00
CAMELLIA sasanqua Maiden's Blush (12") pH 4.5 to 5.5. In ericaceous group. Single flesh pink flowers; uprite fast growing plant.	15.00
CAMELLIA sasanqua Maiden's Blush. We have a few in 3" bands.	30.00
CARYOPTERIS Blue Mist (Hardy Bluebeard. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Lavendar blue flowers August to frost. Sometimes called Blue Spirea.	9.00
CLETHRЯ alnifolia (Summersweet. 5') pH 4.5 to 5.5. Compact neat plant which does well in shade or sun. Fragrant white spikes of flowers in July and August. In ericaceous group.	13.50
CORNUS mas (Cornelian Cherry. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Vigorous sturdy shrub, narrow and dense. Small yellow flowers in April. Shiny edible scarlet fruits in fall. Does well in sun or part shade.	8.00
COTINUS coggygria - Rhus cotinus (Smokebush or Purple Fringe. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Pinkish or purplish panicles in great profusion give the plant the appearance of being covered with smoke. The blooms turn gray to brown, and gray fruits follow. Fall color yellow to orange. Will withstand dry situations and poor soil.	10.00
COTONEASTER buxifolia (Boxleaf Cotoneaster. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Somewhat loose growing, but very attractive because of small shiny leaves and red berries in fall. Hardy in same area as English Boxwood.	12.50
COTONEASTER decora (Necklace Cotoneaster. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Soft grayish-green small leaves with berries setting along stem singly, which is reason for name "Necklace Cotoneaster".	15.00
COTONEASTER divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Arching, spreading plant covered with red berries, and with foliage turning red in fall. One of the best of the Cotoneasters.	12.50
COTONEASTER franchetti (Franchet Cotoneaster. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. 1 1/2" leaves; semi-evergreen with orange-red berries in fall. Makes up more quickly than many varieties.	15.00
COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rockspray Cotoneaster. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the Cotoneasters. Flat, horizontal branches with bright red berries in early fall.	15.00
COTONEASTER salicifolia (Willowleaf Cotoneaster. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Graceful arching shrub with narrow pointed willow-like leaves. One of the hardiest of the Cotoneasters. Red berries in late fall with foliage turning to purplish red.	15.00



CRATAEGUS phaenopyrum cordata (Washington Hawthorne. 12 to 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Can be pruned to a single stem to make highly ornamental tree, or shaped into shrub form for either specimens or border plants. Thorny, with glossy foliage, and long lasting scarlet fruit. -----	12.00
DESMODIUM penduliflorum (Also called Lespedeza thunbergi-Bush Clover. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Rosy purple pea-like flowers in very late summer. Shrub often freezes to ground, but that does not affect its ability to bloom the next season. Hardy over all of Pennsylvania and like climates. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense, compact, slender arching branches with myriads of white flowers in racemes late May and June. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA gracilis rosea or rosea eximea (Rosepanicle Deutzia, 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is a pink counterpart of Deutzia gracilis. Flower clusters are larger and this variety grows slightly taller than D. gracilis. Quite desirable. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias with flowers in uprite racemes in late May. -----	10.00
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus (Redvein Enkianthus. 20') pH 4.5 to 5.0. Ericaceous shrub with yellowish or light orange bell-shaped flowers in pendulous clusters in mid-May. In fall leaves turn brilliant red before falling. -----	13.50
ERICA darleyensis (Darley Heath. 2') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Eriacaceous plant, but not as insistant upon low pH as many others. This variety will survive under quite poor growing conditions. Blooms pale lilac in very early spring, sometimes through the winter. -----	10.00
EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Spindletree or Burningbush. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Corky barked twigs with long narrow leaves which turn bright scarlet in fall. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS alatus compactum (Dwarf Winged Spindletree or Dwarf Burningbush. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more desirable shrub than the E. alatus because of its lower and more compact habit. Magnificent fall bright red color. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS fortunei acutus (Wintercreeper. 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Very low growing evergreen creeper. Seldom over 6" high. Small deep green foliage with slight reddish tint in winter. Can be trained as a vine, but best as a ground cover. Excellent plant. Quite hardy. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS fortunei erecta (Uprite Wintercreeper. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Dense, bushy with small glossy leaves. Shrublike plant of evergreen form. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS patens or E. kiautschovia (Bush Euonymus. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. The popular evergreen shrub Euonymus. Quite hardy. Pink to red berries or capsules in mid October and November. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS vegetus (Largeleaf Wintercreeper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Leaves 1 to 1 1/2" thick and leathery. Sometimes called Evergreen Bittersweet. Abundance of fruit in fall. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS vegetus erectum , Saracoxie (Uprite Euonymus radicans. 5 to 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Introduced by Wild Brothers Nurseries of Saracoxie, Missouri. Described as compact and definitely upright; tollerant of hot, dry summers. Will grow in sun or shade. Thick glossy leaves which sometimes drop in extreme cold. However wood is winter hardy over practically all of the United States. -----	11.00
FORSYTHIA Arnolds Dwarf (2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. New extremely dwarf of weeping form. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA Lynwood Gold (5 to 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new and outstanding. Excellent deep green foliage, erect branches, completely covered with deep yellow flowers. -----	9.00



FORSYTHIA Mrs. Farrand (?) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New Arnold Arboretum introduction, with especially large flowers.	12.00
FORSYTHIA Spring Glory (6 to 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely heavy flower producer. Large pale yellow blooms in profusion.	9.00
FORSYTHIA suspensa sieboldi (Siebold's Weeping Forsythia. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A trailing or weeping form which is excellent for planting on overhanging walls or terraces. Branches touch the ground and root and thus hold the soil in place. Bright yellow blooms in mid April.	9.00
HYDRANGEA Nikko Blue (3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardier forms of the "French Hydrangeas". Blooms on new wood which makes it much preferred to the older forms. Addition of acid will make blooms deeper blue, and addition of lime will cause blooms to have pinkish cast.	9.00
HYDRANGEA petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea. 30 to 50') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A true clinging vine which attaches itself to brick walls or stones by rootlike holdfasts. Large flat flower clusters with interesting reddish stems in winter.	12.00
HYPERICUM Hidcote (New Dwarf Hypericum 2') pH 6.5 to 8.0. Hardier form of Hypericum of very low growth. Large waxy golden yellow flowers practically all summer. Note that it prefers sweet soils.	11.00
ILEX aquifolium (English Holly. 30') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Unnamed varieties, but all female clons selected for exceptional berry bearing quality and all for hardiness. Both male and female unnamed varieties at	35.00
ILEX aquifolium named varieties (English Holly. 30') pH 5.5 to 7.0. We have moderate quantities of some very fine named varieties of English Holly in 2" bands. Ask for special list of varieties.	45.00
ILEX aquipernyi (3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A hybrid of English Holly x pernyi. Hardy in Philadelphia and along coastal cities, but worthy of trial in many areas. Very dwarfish, stubby growth with excellent foliage and bright red berries.	35.00
ILEX cornuta burfordi (Burford's Chinese Holly. 9') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Extra large bright red berries through fall and winter. Leaves are very thick and leathery and more lustrous than many of the other Hollies. This variety does not need a pollenator to produce berries, but of course without a pollenator, berries will not contain seeds. Hardy in southern Connecticut and on Long Island. Hardy here in Waynesboro.	25.00
ILEX crenata convexa (Japanese Convexleaf Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A very desirable compact hardy evergreen shrub. Usually twice as broad as high. Leaves are convex, and exceptionally fine green. Black berries. No spines.	15.00
ILEX crenata helleri (30") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form. Leaves are very small and branches twiggy but thornless. Probably not as hardy as <i>I. convexa</i> , but does very well in our area.	15.00
ILEX crenata hetzi (4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Larger leaves than most of the <i>I. crenata</i> , Dwarfish, compact, and very pleasing variety. Black berries.	15.00
ILEX crenata latifolia (Bileaf Japanese Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A dense pyramidal form which may be trimmed in formal shape. Is said to be even more hardy than most crenatas.	15.00
ILEX crenata microphylla (Littleleaf Japanese Holly.) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Growth is pyramidal but plant is very slow growing. Small thick little leaves. This is one of the hardier forms of the <i>I. crenata</i> .	15.00



The New GREEN ISLAND HOLLY

Plant Patent No. 817



A fine new form of *Ilex crenata microphylla* (Small leaved Japanese Holly). Hardy in all areas where *Ilex crenata convexa*, *rotundifolia*, etc. are satisfactory. It is happy in sun or shade, moist or dry soil, either moderately sweet or moderately sour.

We call to your attention the photo showing the low, dense, natural growth. It is not dwarf, but is inclined to a general horizontal form. The rich green color persists through summer and winter. It bears an abundance of blue-black berries.

Reasonably fast in making up, it is certainly fine as a specimen, or for massing, or in foundation plantings with Yews to break the semi-formal appearance of most *Taxus* plantings.

It requires but a minimum of shearing, so your customers will love you for selling them something that doesn't present them with a maintenance problem.

2" bands _____ per 100 35.00

YOU CAN'T GET JAPANESE BEETLES FROM US!

Everything we have on the place, including stock in pots, bands and in the field is certified by the U. S. D. A. to be free of Japanese Beetles. Ask for certificate if your's is a certified nursery.



ILEX crenata rotundifolia (Roundleaf Japanese Holly. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Globe shaped form with rounded leaves. Grows dense and compact, and is probably one of the most popular of the <i>I. crenata</i> . Black berries. -----	15.00
ILEX crenata Stokes Dwarf (Stokes Holly. 18") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Plant patent number 887; this is a new very dwarf variety of extreme hardiness. Unlike many of the dwarf <i>crenata</i> types, the foliage is not straggly, but the plant forms a nice compact specimen. Grows slowly, but we predict it will be in wonderful demand as soon as the stock can be built up in the nurseries. -----	20.00
ILEX crenata uprite (Uprite Japanese Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Grows larger and bulkier than most of the <i>crenatas</i> , and has very dark green foliage. Extremely hardy. -----	15.00
ILEX opaca (American Holly. 40') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Un- named male and female forms, but all selected from northern trees to give us the hardier clons. Like all Hollies, <i>opaca</i> prefers a well drained soil, and the mixture of some domestic peat and sand will be found very beneficial as a growing soil. -----	25.00
ILEX opaca named varieties. We have a limited quantity of named varieties of both male and female forms. Write for special list. -----	35.00
ILEX pernyi (Perny Holly. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very stubby and shrubby growth with sharp spines and bright red berries in fall. Slow growing and most unusual. Hardy here, but north of Harrisburg may suffer some winter damage unless in protected spots. -----	25.00
JASMINUM nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A low shrub with arching branches. Stems are dark green all year, and foliage is almost evergreen here. Forsythia like flowers in very early spring. Especially desirable over rock walls, terraces, etc. -----	11.00
JUNIPERUS chin. glauca Nelsons (Nelson's Blue Juniper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Here is a new Juniper which probably has not been officially named, but which makes up very quickly into a nice compact spreading form, and is very attractive. It is definitely a <i>chin.</i> form, and of the general shape of the <i>J. pfitz.</i> <i>compacta</i> , although it grows more quickly and has a better color. Limited supply. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Broad and spreading and makes up quite fast. One of our most common and widely planted evergreens. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana compacta (Compact Pfit- zter's Juniper. 4½') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Compact form of Pfitzer's Juniper; doesn't grow quite so clumsy and large as common Pfitzers. Most nurserymen who grow this consider this a much better evergreen than <i>J. pfitzeriana</i> . -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana glauca (Blue Pfitzers Juniper. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A blue form of the Pfitzers Juniper. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana nana (Dwarf Pfitzer's Juniper. 3½") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form of Pfitzer's Juniper with darker green foliage. Limited quantity. -----	17.50
JUNIPERUS chin. sargentii (Sargent's Juniper. 1½') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Evergreen of prostrate habit. Grass-green foliage. Good for low foundation or rockery plantings. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS communis compacta aurea (Compact Golden Horizontal Juniper. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Spreading plant with gold flecked foliage. Makes up quickly. Purplish winter color. -----	15.00



JUNIPERUS communis depressa plumosa (or <i>Horizontalis</i> <i>Plumosa</i> — Andorra Juniper. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Bright green foliage which turns purple in fall. Some nurserymen dislike it because of its winter color, but it makes up fast and probably is the most profitable of the spreading evergreens. -----	12.50
JUNIPERUS communis hibernica (Irish Juniper. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Extremely narrow columnar type with blue-green foliage. Makes up fast, and is considered one of the "cheaper" evergreens. A good Garden Shop item. -----	12.50
JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta (Spiney Greek Juniper. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Gray-green foliage. Broad based pyramidal evergreen. Good Garden Shop item. -----	18.00
JUNIPERUS glauca hetzi (Hetz Blue Juniper. 7') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A fast growing blue-green spreading Juniper. Grows more upright than Pfitzers and makes up quickly. Very popular item. -----	15.00
KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel. 5') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Broadleaved evergreen of ericaceous type. Pink flowers in June. Likes some shade. -----	15.00
KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beautybush. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright arching branches completely covered with tubular pink flowers in June. Oftentimes again in the fall some bloom will show. Reddish fall foliage. -----	12.50
LABURNUM vossi (See Page 30.)	
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe. 4') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Sometimes mistakenly called Andromeda. Ericaceous type of plant. Likes partial shade. White flowers in May. Glossy leathery foliage with rich fall coloring. -----	15.00
LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum (Regal Privet. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy, horizontal branching and very neat appearing. Desirable. -----	9.00
LIGUSTRUM ibota vicary (Golden Ibota Privet. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Foliage golden yellow all season. Neat compact shrub. Very popular as a "canned" item. -----	9.00
LIGUSTRUM Iodense (European Privet. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Compact low growing Privet which is not as hardy as the ibotas, but should be satisfactory in Philadelphia, and along the coast. Limited quantity available. -----	9.00
LIGUSTRUM lucidum recurvifolium (Crinkly leaved Glossy Privet. 20') Attractive thick glossy evergreen leaves. Hardy to Philadelphia along coast. Blooms are white but insignificant. Attractive blue-black berries. -----	11.00
LIGUSTRUM ov. aureum (Golden California Privet. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Actually a variegated golden leaved form of the California Privet. Instead of being uniformly golden as <i>L. ibota vicary</i> the foliage is blotched with golden variegation. Hardy in Waynesboro, but may freeze to ground north of Harrisburg in extremely bad winters. -----	8.00
LONICERA compacta nana (Clavey's Compact Dwarf Honeysuckle. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new hardy dwarf honeysuckle recently introduced. Small yellow flowers in May. Red berries. Nice neat plant. -----	9.00
MAHONIA aquifolia (Oregon Hollygrape. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Lustrous dark green leathery leaves. Pyramidal spikes of bright yellow flowers, followed by grapelike fruits in early summer. Thrives under adverse conditions. Easily grown. Can be shaped or kept low. Holly-like leaves cause it often to be mistaken for a form of holly. -----	13.50
MYRICA pensylvanica (Northern Bayberry. 5') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Deciduous shrub with fragrant semi-evergreen leaves. Hardy from Newfoundland to Maryland along seashore. Does well in well drained soil, even if soil is very poor. We are growing it in domestic peats. The gray berries of the shrub were used by the Colonists in candlemaking for incense-like fragrance. -----	13.50



INTRODUCING
A Brand New
EVERGREEN PRIVET

Plant Patent No. 1664

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM PILLAR

THE FIRST TIME EVER OFFERED!



Most northern nurserymen are somewhat jealous of their southern brethren because of what the southerners do with "lucidum". Whenever one of these boys below the Mason Dixon get stumped on what to use in a certain spot, he plants a "lucidum".

Maybe we Yanks can do the same thing with this new **LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM PILLAR**.

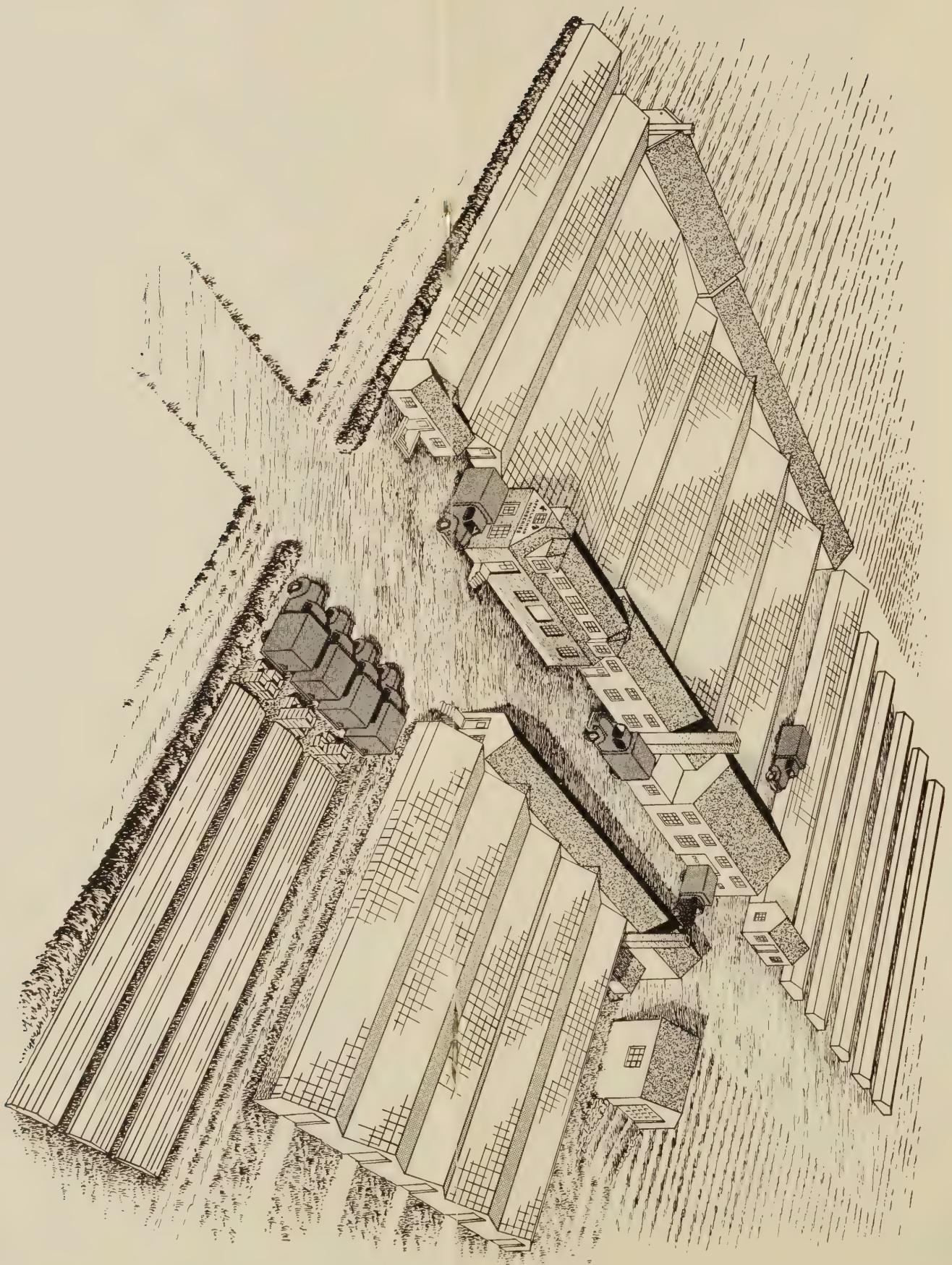
Actually we don't know how far north this new plant will "take it". We do know that in Northern Delaware, in the disastrous freeze that came up the coast last year, this new Ligustrum withstood temperatures near zero with only damage to the soft tips. Common L. lucidum beside it was frozen back badly.

Ligustrum lucidum Pillar is a very compact upright, evergreen shrub with thick, leathery, deep green leaves having a tint of olive shade. Growth is heavy and compact to the ground. It does not grow tall, but is ideal for foundation plantings, massing, or as a specimen.

How much cold it will take has not been determined. The plant is too new, and has been tested only in a limited way. But we know that it has not been hurt by near zero, and encourage you to give it a try.

2" bands	16.00
3" bands	30.00

Artist's sketch of our propagating facilities.





OSMANTHUS ilicifolius (aquifolium) (Holly Osmanthus. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Handsome holly-like evergreen with spiny dark green leaves. Excellent ornamental plant which does well in sun or partial shade. Fragrant yellow green flowers in July and bluish black berries in fall. -----	12.50
PHILADELPHUS albatre (Lemoine's Mockorange Albatre. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Double flowering very desirable form. Compact grower and if anything preferred to <i>P. virginalis</i> . We are booked up on this item for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation as stock is available. -----	10.00
PHILADELPHUS corn. aureus (Golden Mockorange. 4') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Dwarfish form with bright golden color. One of the most popular of golden leaved shrubs. -----	12.50
PHILADELPHUS Enchantment (Lemoine's Mockorange Enchantment. 6 to 7') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Double white flowers in thick panicles, somewhat similar to Bouquet Blanc. We are booked up on this item for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation as stock is available. -----	12.50
PHILADELPHUS Lemoinei Glacier (Lemoine's Mockorange Glacier. 5') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Flowers are double 1 1/4". We are booked up on this variety for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation received as stock is available. -----	12.50
PHILADELPHUS purpureo-maculatus amalthee (6') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Large single white flowers with pink center. We are booked upon this variety for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation received as stock is available. -----	12.50
PHILADELPHUS virginalis (Virginal Mockorange. 6 to 8') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Very fragrant and probably the most popular of all of the hybrid Mockranges. Vigorous grower. -----	10.00
PIERIS japonica (Japanese Andromeda. 5') pH 5.0 to 6.0. White flowering broadleaved evergreen. Blooms May. One of the easier ericaceous plants to grow, but must have reasonable drainage. One of our biggest sellers. -----	15.00
POTENTILLA fruticosa farreri Gold Drop (New Bush Cinquefoil. 2 1/2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small compact very hardy shrub with small fernlike foliage. Brilliant deep yellow flowers entire summer. We are booked up on this item for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation received as stock is available. -----	9.00
PRUNUS laurocerasus zabeliana (Zabel Cherrylaurel. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A form of Cherrylaurel, hardy over most of Penna., Ohio, much of New York and to Boston. Thrifty grower with dark shiny evergreen leaves. Very popular. -----	13.50
PYRACANTHA cocc. lalandi (Laland's Firethorn. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Semi-evergreen here. In protected spots foliage remains all winter. Planted for its great profusion of orange berries in clusters in fall and winter. Probably the hardiest of the <i>P. coccinea</i> group. Should be grown in containers because roots range over wide area, making it difficult to transplant. Makes up fast. One of the finest money-makers for both nurseries and Garden Shops. -----	12.50
PYRACANTHA crenato-serrata - yunnanensis (Yunan Firethorn. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A red berried form possibly not as hardy as the other two varieties listed, but does well here in Waynesboro. Another good container item. -----	12.50
PYRACANTHA crenulata rogersiana (Rogers Firethorn. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small leaves as compared to <i>P. lalandi</i> . Berries are deep orange-red in large number in fall and winter. Possibly not as hardy as <i>lalandi</i> , but much in demand where it can be grown. Plant in containers. -----	12.50



RETINOSPORA obtusa crippsi (Golden Hinoki Cypress. 6') pH 5.5 to 6.5. Lemon yellow foliage; slow growing. Many Retinosporas are considered cheaper evergreens. but the obtusas definitely are first quality plants. _____	22.50
RETINOSPORA ob. cyano viridis (Blue Falsecypress. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Deeper blue than R. sq. veitchii, with shorter, more dense, and softer foliage. Very attractive. _____	22.50
RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress. 12 to 15') pH 5.5 to 6.5. Narrow, somewhat irregular pyramid with rich green foliage. Good plant. _____	22.50
RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. 30") pH 5.5 to 6.5. A very "stubby" form with rich dark green foliage. Inclined to squat cone shape. Limited quantities available. _____	22.50
RETINOSPORA plumosa (Plumed Falsecypress. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Broad pyramid with lacy pale green foliage. One of the types which makes up quickly and is considered a low cost plant. Good Garden Market item. _____	12.50
RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea (Golden Plumed Falsecypress. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.0. A golden tipped form of the above with similar characteristics. _____	12.50
RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea Golddust or Lovetti (Golddust Falsecypress. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Quite attractive form of the R. plumosa. Not as fast growing, and more dwarfish and regular than most in this group. Excellent Garden Market item. _____	12.50
RETINOSPORA plumosa lutescens (Dwarf Golden Plumed Falsecypress. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Squatty cone shaped form with sulphur-tipped foliage. Often called "Football Cypress". Good Garden Market item. _____	12.50
RETINOSPORA plumosa squarrosa veitchii (Moss Falsecypress. 18') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Bluish-gray foliage turning slightly bronze in fall. Another low cost type of plant. Good Garden Market item. _____	12.50
RHODODENDRONS — named varieties from cuttings in 5" pots. No large number of any variety. Very fine plants. No reds. Write for list of varieties. _____	1.40 each
RHODODENDRON catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron. 6') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Spreading evergreen; broad leaved with an abundance of flowers which are very deep red in bud and open to good deep pink. Not as fast growing as many of the hybrids, but a good Rhododendron form. _____	15.00
RHODODENDRON fortunei (Fortune's Rhododendron. 10') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Large flowering form of Rhododendron. Probably not as hardy as catawbiense, but many plants are growing on Long Island and up to Boston. Very hardy here. Flowers are fragrant. Will stand extreme summer heat better than most forms. _____	15.00
RHODODENDRON hybrid seedlings (Various heights.) pH 4.5 to 6.0. Because these are grown from seeds the characteristics range the gamut of types. All are grown from seeds collected from red hybrids and some of our customers have sent us some very handsome red blooms from these plants. They have also sent us some white ones, which only indicates that it is impossible to predict colors. 3" Bands only. _____	30.00
RHODODENDRON keiski (Keisk Rhododendron. 8') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Pale yellow flowers in mid-May. We have them in only limited quantity. Reported winter hardy to 15 below zero. _____	15.00
RHODODENDRONS — named varieties from cuttings. We have a limited number of rooted cuttings of some of the best named varieties of Rhod. — All are in 4" bands (12 - 4" bands are a flatfull) and all of first quality. Write for special list. _____	85.00



SALIX purpurea nana (Purpleosier or Blue Asiatic Willow. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better dwarf willows. Excellent as a hedge or for planting in moist places as specimens. Quite popular. -----	8.00
SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Red Spirea. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the dwarf Spireas. Pleasing plant with profuse red flowers in late June. If old blooms are removed before they harden, blooming period can be greatly prolonged. Excellent item in general nursery as well as Garden Shops. -----	9.00
SPIRAEA coccinea japonica (Crimson Japanese Spirea. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Similar to S. Anthony Waterer, but flowers are a deeper crimson red, and the plant more dwarfish. -----	10.00
SPIRAEA collosa alba. (Also S. albiflora. 1 1/2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense compact low shrub, with profuse white flowers in flat clusters in July. Excellent when planted with the red flowering forms of Spirea. -----	10.00
SPIRAEA margaritae (Margarita Spirea. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better Spireas with roseys pink flat clusters of bloom in June. Like most of the Spirea of this form it blooms best when trimmed back each season to 1'. Blooms are on new wood. We are booked up on this item for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation received as stock is available. -----	10.00
SPIRAEA prunifolia plena (Bridalwreath Spirea. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A very old form, but we consider it one of the most desirable if properly cared for. Some old wood should be removed, and dead stems taken out after blooming; any trimming needed should be done in July. Bloom buds are set in fall. Very double small white flowers in great numbers in mid-May. Fall color orange to red. August delivery. -----	9.00
SPIRAEA thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small single white flowers on feathery graceful branchlets in early May. Planted extensively because it blooms early, but we consider it the least attractive of the many white Spireas. -----	9.00
SPIRAEA vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Oftentimes called "Improved Bridalwreath". Profuse white flowers in clusters on graceful arching branches. Hardy and very widely planted. -----	9.00
SYRINGA villosa (Late Lilac. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense uprite grower with lilac to white blooms a week after most others have bloomed. One of the hardiest of the lilacs. -----	10.00
TAXUS baccata adpressa stricta (Shortleaf Uprite English Yew. 4 to 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Compact uprite small growing form with short needles. Slow growing and good. -----	13.50
TAXUS baccata dovastoni aurea-variegata (Yellow Dovaston.) pH 5.5 to 7.5. A golden form which might be classified as something of a novelty. Quite a handsome plant, and may be used for color contrast with dark green forms. -----	13.50
TAXUS baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Horizontal Yew with graceful arching branches. Rarely grows over 2' in height. Excellent dark green. Probably the hardiest of the English forms. -----	16.00
TAXUS cuspidata spreading (Japanses Spreading Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. The most popular of all the spreading Yews. Eventually grows quite large for average foundations. Makes up comparatively fast so nurserymen like it well. -----	13.50



TAXUS cuspidata capitata (Uprite Japanese Yew. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Like most of the cuspidata Taxus, this variety will eventually grow quite big. If kept trimmed to pyramid form, it is one of the most handsome of the Japanese forms. For average foundation plantings it can be kept within bounds for 20 years or more by yearly shearing. We grow them from both tip cuttings and seeds, so please specify which you prefer. -----	16.00
TAXUS cuspidata compacta-brevifolia (Compact Japanese Yew. 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A more compact form of Japanese Yew which is more suitable for foundation planting on average low roofed homes. Slower to make up than <i>T. cuspidata</i> , but more desirable. -----	13.50
TAXUS cuspidata densa (Dense Japanese Spreading Yew. 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Another compact form of Japanese Spreading Yew, with excellent color. -----	13.50
TAXUS cuspidata nana-brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Slow growing, and yet one of the most desirable of all of the Japanese forms. Several similar types are offered as <i>T. cuspidata nana</i> , but are actually compact forms similar to these listed above. We offer the true slow growing dwarfish form. -----	13.50
TAXUS intermedia (Hybrid Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of very good character. Not as bulky and large as <i>T. cuspidata</i> . -----	13.50
TAXUS media andersoni (Anderson Yew. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Broad vase shaped type. Good grower, and good deep green color. Limited quantity. -----	13.50
TAXUS media browni (Brown's Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A broad uprite form which has become extremely popular. Makes up somewhat fast and thus from a nurseryman's standpoint is desirable. Good fine dense deep green. -----	13.50
TAXUS media columnaris Mooni (Moons Columnar Yew.) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Broad columnar form of excellent hardiness. Good foliage, and quite desirable. -----	13.50
TAXUS media hatfieldi uprite (Hatfield's Pyramidal Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Of the many hybrids originally introduced by Hatfield, from a commercial standpoint, this uprite form, and one of the best of the spreading types have been selected by nurserymen over the years. This is a broad columnar form with excellent foliage, good color, with dense uprite branches. -----	13.50
TAXUS media hatfieldi spreading (Hatfield's Spreading Yew. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A hybrid of English and Japanese Yews of spreading form with good color and dense foliage. -----	13.50
TAXUS media henryi (Henry Yew) pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new form which grows somewhat like <i>Taxus media hicksi</i> , but foliage seems more dense. Limited quantity. -----	13.50
TAXUS media hicksi (Hick's Columnar Yew. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Similar to the Irish Yew (<i>T. baccata</i>) but much more hardy. Uprite columnar and needs but little pruning; an excellent rich glossy green plant. -----	13.50
TAXUS media hunnewelli (Hunnewell's Spreading Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of excellent foliage. Is inclined to more uniform growth than many of the spreading Yews. Gets somewhat large for low types of houses, but nurserymen like it because it makes up reasonably fast. -----	13.50
TAXUS media vermeullen (Vermeullen Yew.) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Pyramidal type with compact dense foliage. Broad base as compared to hicks which it resembles. -----	13.50
TAXUS media wellesleyana (Wellesley's Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Broad based uprite form with dark green foliage. Very satisfactory plant. -----	13.50



THUJA occ. elegantissima (Golden Tip Arborvitae. 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is probably the best of the golden tipped Arborvitae. Uniformly broad pyramid with good dense foliage. One of the lower priced evergreens. -----	12.50
THUJA occ. globosa Nova. (Globe Arborvitae. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Globe shaped bushy plant, so well known it hardly need description. This is a new clon selected for its better color. -----	12.50
THUJA occ. globosa Woodwardi (Woodward's Globe Arborvitae. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Usually a little broader than tall. Good color. We have a limited quantity. -----	12.50
THUJA occ. nigra (Dark Green Arborvitae. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Broad based uprite compact plant like American Arborvitae. This clon has better winter color; it does not get quite so brown. -----	12.50
THUJA occ. plicata (Giant Arborvitae) pH 6.0 to 7.5. Narrow pyramidal type which makes up quickly. Branches well to ground, and foliage is good and quite dense. Quick turnover item. -----	12.50
THUJA occ. pyramidalis (Pyramidal American Arborvitae. 25') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Well known uprite form. Universally popular. Stands shearing very well. -----	12.50
THUJA occ. wareana (Ware's or Siberian Arborvitae. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Broad pyramid with rugged steel green foliage. Very hardy. -----	12.50
TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock. 90') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Hardy from Nova Scotia to Minnesota. Tree grows very large if left untrimmed, but can be kept 3 to 4' tall for many years if so desired. One of the most popular landscape evergreens. (See page 30 for larger plants in 3" pots.) -----	12.50
VIBURNUM burkwoodi (Burkwood Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Vigorous growing semievergreen with glossy dark green leaves. Fragrant flowers of blush-pink in mid-May. One of the better shrubs. -----	22.50
VIBURURUM carlesi (Koreanspice Viburnum. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the very fragrant snowball types of Viburnum with black berries in early fall and reddish foliage in fall. These are own root plants. -----	15.00
VIBURNUM chenaulti (Chenault Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new variety similar to V. burkwoodi, but somewhat lower growing, and more compact. 3" bands. (24 to flatfull). -----	32.50
VIBURNUM dentatum (Arrow-wood. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy and vigorous shrub which will grow well in almost any soil. Creamy white flowers in early June followed by blue berries in fall. Glossy red fall color. -----	10.00
VIBURNUM dilatatum (Linden Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense and compact. Bright red berries and russet red fall foliage. -----	10.00
VIBURNUM juddi (Judd Viburnum.) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New and outstanding origination of the Arnold Arboretum. Similar to V. carlse, but not as large growing with darker leaves and larger flowers. Limited supply. -----	22.50
VIBURNUM juddi. We have a few in 3" bands at -----	40.00
VIBURNUM opulus-americanum (European hibush Cranberry. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense vigorous plant with white flowers and long lasting red berries. American and European forms seem badly mixed in most nurseries. We wonder if they are not so similar that it is hardly worthwhile to keep them separate. -----	9.00
VIBURNUM opulus nanum (Dwarf Cranberry. 2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very low growing form of Viburnum which is apparently non-fruiting. Excellent for rock gardens, low hedges, and even as foundation plants on some of the modern low homes. August delivery. -----	9.00



VIBURNUM opulus sterilis (Common Snowball. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Showy ball shaped flowers in May and June. Plant husky and very hardy. August delivery. -----	9.00
VIBURNUM prunifolium (Blackhaw Viburnum. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. The fruits have been used for preserves since Colonial times. Rugged appearing shrub with horizontal branches. White flowers followed by blue-black fruit. Excellent red fall color. We are booked up on this item for the time being, but orders will be filled in rotation received as stock is available. -----	9.00
VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large oblong deep green leaves. Evergreen. Will grow in very poor soil. -----	15.00
VIBURNUM setigerum-theiiferum (Tea Viburnum. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Narrow uprite grower with handsome foliage. Spectacular brilliant scarlet berries in clusters. -----	12.50
VIBURNUM tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. White flowers borne in flat heads in June. Red to black berries. -----	12.50
WEIGELA Eva Rathke (Red Flowering Weigela. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular deciduous shrubs. Excellent red blooms in large numbers beginning in mid-May. More or less a specialty with us. -----	9.00
WEIGELA floribunda (Crimson Weigela. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more uprite form of greater hardiness than some of the other red Weigelas. Blooms are crimson and appear in May. -----	9.00
WEIGELA nana variegata (Variegated Weigela. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Light pink flowers in May and June. Planted especially for its variegated leaves which actually appear to be hand painted. Dwarf compact habit. -----	9.00
WEIGELA vaniceki (Vanicek's Weigela. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new improved variety with blooms red like Eva Rathke. This clon is supposed to be hardier. Known also as "Newport Weigela". -----	9.00

Perennial Liners in Plant Bands

All in 2" Bands. 50 plants to flat. Minimum orders 50 of a variety.

DICENTRA. (Bleedingheart)

eximia. Fernleaved type. -----	8.00
spectabilis. True old-fashioned. -----	12.50

PHLOX SUBULATA. (Mountain Pinks)

Alexander's Pink Perfection. Excellent pink with deeper red eye. -----	7.50
atropurpurea. Rich wine red. -----	7.50

Blue Emerald. Close compact evergreen foliage with large blue flowers. -----	7.50
Blue Hills. Sky blue. -----	7.50

Elaire. Deep rich, rose pink, uprite to 12". -----	7.50
Emerald Pink. Close compact evergreen foliage with large pink flowers. -----	7.50

rosea. Rose Pink. -----	7.50
vivid. Pink with dark eye. -----	7.50

White Delight. Better than old "alba" with better foliage and larger flowers. -----	7.50
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Liners in Clay Pots

Prices are "per 100"; 11 - 4" pots make a flatfull, and you'll do us a favor if you order in units of 11: 100 rates apply to 11, or multiples of 11. 20 - 3" pots make a flatfull and 100 rates apply to 20 or multiples of 20; not less than "flatfulls" are sold. Pots go with the plants.

LABURNUM *vossi* (Waterer Goldenchain Tree. 15') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Attractive small tree with cloverlike foliage and golden flowers in June hanging in long chains. Must have well drained soil. Try some of the domestic peats in the soil mixture. 3" pots. 100.00

MAGNOLIAS.

soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0.

Huge pink flowers in great numbers in May before leaves appear. The most popular and best known, but blooms so early that we usually lose the flowers here. In spite of that fact it is still our most popular local Magnolia. — 3" pots.

35.00

4" pots. 50.00

soulangeana alexandrina (Alexander Saucer Magnolia.

15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0. One of the best growers of the Chinese Magnolias. Blooms are darker in color and somewhat later to appear. — 3" pots.

35.00

4" pots. 50.00

soulangeana nigra (Purple Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0

to 7.0. Dark purple outside white inside of flowers in early June. This one is always satisfactory with us, because it misses our last freeze. — 3" pots.

35.00

4" pots. 50.00

stellata (Star Magnolia. 8 to 10') pH 5.0 to 7.0.

Fragrant semi-double star shaped white flowers in mid-April before leaves. One of the higher priced Magnolias. 3" pots.

35.00

waterlily (8 to 10') pH 5.0 to 7.0. A hybrid of *M. stellata* and *M. soulangeana*. Blooms mid-May with

large many petaled flowers. New and distinct. 3" pots.

35.00

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock. 90') pH 5.0 to 6.5.

Hardy from Nova Scotia to Minnesota. Tree grows very large if left untrimmed, but can be kept 3 to 4' tall for many years if so desired. One of the most popular landscape evergreens. 3" pots.

18.00

AZALEAS

It's quite a thrill to watch your baby grow up. Getting him out of the diaper stage, and soothing him when he miscalculates, and has to have his brand new red pants taken off, only makes you love him all the more.

We might mention that we get a similar charge out of watching our Azalea business grow. Not too many years ago we thought that 10,000 Azaleas a year was a nice slice of Azalea business. Today we often haul that many away for a single customer.

We like to think that there are at least a couple hundred of our nurserymen customers who are now



successfully growing Azaleas as a result of our prior disclosures about our experiences in growing these lovely plants.

If you haven't been doing a good job with them, but would like to, we invite you to share a bowl of pretzels with us while we lead you past the problems we have encountered. So doing might save you a buck, or, if you are not a persistent sort of a character, might keep you from tossing the Azalea deal overboard in disgust.

Plants like people, come from some place. The hardy evergreen forms of Azaleas grown in America are mostly progeny of native Oriental Plants, chiefly from Japan. And while we have never been closer to Japan than Reno, from what we read, these slant eyed Azaleas are always found native on the trash heaps of dead volcanoes. These old heaps are (and we get this from a nosey geologist friend who spent several years in the Orient) rotted rock, ashes, and not much else.

There being no Social Security and Pension Plans in plant existence the hybrids of these Oriental Azaleas have not become acclimated to like the "soft" life. They still yearn for that poor, rocky, loose and rough, well drained soil of the Orient.

You can't go over there and bring back a boat load of volcano unless of course you've been cheatin' on your 1040 form. So the next thing is to try to deceive them with synthesis.

Except those growers who have the good fortune to be located on soils which are sandy, rocky, or otherwise rough enough to be like an old volcano heap, all Azalea growers face the same minor problem. They have to make up a substitute.

We won't risk boring our readers at the moment with another dissertation on how to prepare this substitute. In the Service Bulletin issued last year we went into no little detail about this phase of the matter. If you tossed your copy into the waste basket and want another, — just drop us a card and ask for our Service Bulletin No. 1. It's for free, and we'd consider it an honor to send you one. (Service Bulletin No. 2 will be in the making sometime before spring, we hope. If you'd like your name on the roster for a copy just mention it.)

The point we wish to make here is that you can grow Azaleas of some sort. It's simple and not expensive to prepare the growing medium and if you get it right you'll find that there are a lot of varieties which are hardier than they are rated by your neighbors. Hardiness depends much upon proper and firm growth and growth depends upon proper growing medium.

So if you are not growing Azaleas, we encourage you to take a whack at it. If you are growing them, we offer you a selection of varieties which is carefully screened to keep your cash register humming.



Every now and then some old-timer will sidle up and ask confidentially why we offer so many varieties. The answer is that the smart cookies in the biz have learned that they can sell a lot more Azaleas if they have early, midseason, and late bloomers to offer their customers. Also, Landscape Designers like to please their clients with a longer session of flowers, and get a bit snooty in the selection of varieties. We like to have for you the varieties you will need to satisfy these birds.

PLEASE NOTE: We have limited quantities of larger Azaleas in 3" bands @ \$22.50 per 100. Minimum order 24 of a variety (which is a flat-full). We will be happy to send you a special list of varieties and quantities. Just ask for "Special 3" Azalea List".

Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate. Minimum orders, 50 of a variety.

ARNOLDIANA AZALEAS: A group of extremely hardy plants, but color range much limited.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

CARDINALIS. Probably best of group; medium tall; early midseason; single 1 1/4"; violet red.

GABLES HYBRID AZALEAS: This group contains plants of a wide range of colors; some are very dwarf; others tall and uprite. We consider the Gables of the best for our area where temperatures range to and sometimes below zero. Those marked with asterisk (*) we have only in small quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

BILLY GABLE. Low dense, bright pink.

BOND STREET. Medium spreading; midseason; 2" single; pink.

BOUDOIR (18G) Spreading; late midseason; single 1 1/2"; violet red with darker blotch.

CAMEO (2G) Uprite; medium height; late; full double flowers; 1 1/2" shell pink.

CAROL (B8G) Low, late midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/4" violet red; very hardy.

CAROLINE GABLE (96G) Tall uprite; hardy; late midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/2" red with darker blotch.

CHINOOK (11G) Tall uprite; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 2 1/2" orange red.

CORSAGE (16G) Medium spreading; strong grower; single 2 1/2" orchid; fragrant.

ELIZABETH GABLE (21G) Spreading; medium height; late; single frilled; 2 1/2" red with darker blotch; very hardy.

FLAME GABLE (C4G) Medium height; early midseason. Flame red.



FRINGED BEAUTY. Medium height; midseason; single fringed pink.

GABLES POUKHANENSIS HYBRID (51G) Low spreading; early midseason; very hardy; single 3"; orchid pink.

HERBERT (47G) Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled; 1 3/4" reddish violet.

ISABEL. Tall uprite; midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/2" pink.

JAMES GABLE (F1G) Tall, spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 2" red with darker blotch.

* **LORNA (C8G)** Low, dense, spreading; late double hose-in-hose; 1 3/4"; free growing violet red.

MARYANN (38G) Low, dense, spreading; midseason; semi-double; 2 1/4" violet red; profuse bloomer.

MARY FRANCES HAWKINS (C3G) Tall, spreading; late; single; hose-in-hose; 2"; pink; hardy.

MILDRED MAE (69G) Tall, vigorous spreading; early midseason; single 2 3/4"; reddish violet with brown blotch.

MONTROSE. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; 1 1/2" rose pink.

MRS. C. C. MILLER. Medium height, very late, bright orange-red. Quite hardy.

POLARIS (118G) Spreading; late midseason; 2 1/4"; white hose-in-hose; delux Snow.

PURPLE SPLENDOR (C1G) Tall; uprite; midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled 1 3/4" dark purple.

ROSEBUD (B5G) Low, spreading, dense; double rose-like blooms 1 3/4". Deep pink or violet red.

ROSE GREELEY (D3G) Low spreading; dense; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; white; sweetscented.

ROYALTY (A27G) Low, spreading, late double; 1 1/2" reddish violet.

SUSAN (54G) Spreading; medium hardy; very late; single; 2 1/4" salmon pink.

* **VIOLA (50G)** Spreading; tall, large; early midseason; single; 2 3/4"; red with darker blotch.

F3G (Campfire) Round spreading, low; very hardy; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/2" brilliant red.

H12G. A late bright scarlet double flowering sort not yet named.

* **J13G.** Spreading; midseason; 2" single; hose-in-hose; terra-cotta shade.

* **152G.** Medium height; midseason; single deep pink.

19G. Broad spreading; dense; 2 1/2" watermelon pink.

GLENN DALE AZALEAS: Until the '54-55 winter, this group was thought by many nurserymen to consist of varieties which could be classed as dependably hardy only as far north as Baltimore and Washington. However, the winter of '54-55 sorted the sheep from the goats. Many of the Glenn Dales went through several nights of 5 to 8 degrees, and not only suffered no damage, but set full crops of blooms. Others of the Glenn Dale group did show much winter damage, but of the varieties listed below all came through in fine condition. Most of this group are especially desirable for extremely large flowers,



which of course makes them very showy plants. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

* **ANDROS.** Medium tall; spreading; late midseason; double; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; mallow pink.

ANTHEM. Medium tall; uprite; late midseason; 3" rose pink.

APHRODITE. Erect branches on low shrub; midseason; free flowering; 2" pale rose pink.

BUCCANEER. Erect, early; 2" brilliant orange-red.

CREMONA. Spreading, medium height, single frilled, 3" red.

DAPHNIS. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tyrian pink.

DELOS. Medium tall; spreading; late midseason; double; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; deep rose pink; buds are like rosebuds.

EVENSONG. Erect medium height, early, rose with deeper blotch.

FAIRY BELLS. Tall; spreading; single; hose-in-hose; pendant; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " red.

GAIETY. Spreading; medium height; single; 3" rose pink; late midseason.

GLACIER. Uprite; medium height; early midseason; single; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; white; very fine.

HARLEQUIN. Spreading, medium height, single 2" white flake violet. Late midseason.

HOPEFUL. Deep rose red. Early midseason.

* **ILLUSION.** Dense; uprite to 4 ft.; single; early; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; deep rose pink.

LUCETTE. Erect tyrian pink with deeper blotch.

MANHATTAN. Medium height; late midseason; spreading; single; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; amaranth pink.

* **NERISSA.** Medium height; spreading; single; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; pink with faint yellow; very fine.

PALADIN. Medium height; spreading; late midseason; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; somewhat ruffled; mallow purple.

ROSETTE. Medium height; uprite; early; double; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4"; light purple; outstanding.

SEBASTIAN. Medium tall; open growth; early single; hose-in-hose; rose color.

TREASURE. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " white; better than indica alba which it resembles.

* **TROUPER.** Medium height; dense; midseason; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pink to orange; single.

KAEMPFERI HYBRID AZALEAS: Most are tall, and hardier than the Kurumes; handsome plants, with ample blooms; and they follow each other to cover a long period of the season. Excellent growers; very little pampering required.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ALICE. Medium height; early midseason; single 2"; camellia rose with dark blotch.



BETTY. Medium height; uprite; early midseason; single; 2"; red.

CARMEN. Tall, uprite; early midseason; single; 2½" crimson red with brown blotch.

FEDORA. Medium height; uprite; early midseason; 2" violet red.

FLAME. Medium, uprite; 2"; flame red.

GRETCHEN. Medium height; uprite; late midseason; single; 2" reddish violet with blotch.

KAEMPHERI HYBRIDS (from seeds) Likely of any color and form from open pollinated seeds.

LAKME. Medium height; medium spread; single; 2" red.

MAROON. Tall, compact; midseason; single 2½" to 3"; maroon.

MRS. DOORENBOS. Medium height; uprite; single 2¼"; vermillion red.

OTHELLO. Medium height; uprite; early midseason; single 2"; claret red.

PURPLE KING. Tall uprite; early midseason; single 1¾"; purple.

KURUME AZALEAS: America's best known and most popular group of evergreen Azaleas. Most are dwarf in habit of growth, although some few are uprite. All are dense and shapely. Most bloom early or early midseason. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100, except hinodegiri and hexe which are \$12.50 per 100.

AMOENA (Amoenum) Medium tall; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 7/8"; violet red; quite hardy.

AMOENA COCCINEA (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 7/8"; red; hardier than many in this group.

AMOENA SUPERBA (Amoenum) Same as above but dark purple.

CARMINITA SPLENDENS (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; bright red.

CONSTANCE (Rutherford) Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single frilled; 2"; violet red.

CORALBELLS. Low spreading; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 1½"; deep pink.

DOUBLE HINODEGIRI. Same as hinodegiri except that blooms are hose-in-hose.

ELEANOR ALLEN. Similar to Hinodegiri in growth, etc., but blooms are fine pink.

FIREFLY. Spreading; early midseason; deep orange; quite hardy.

FLAME KURUME. (Proper name Benefudi) Low; early, evergreen; salmon.

HEXE. Spreading; low, dense; late midseason; hose-in-hose; 1¾"; violet red.

HINOCRIMSON. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; 1½" red.

HINODEGIRI. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single; 1½" red.



MARJORIE ANN (Pericat) Spreading, low dense; early midseason; semi-double; $1\frac{1}{4}$ " red.

PINK PEARL. Low compact, deep pink.

SHERWOODI (or Sherwood Orchid). Medium height; spreading; early midseason; 2"; orchid; hardier than most in Kurume group.

SHERWOOD CERISE. Same as above, but with Cerise pink blooms.

SHERWOOD RED. Same as above but with blood red blooms.

SNOW. Medium height; uprite; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; excellent white.

* **SWEETBRIAR.** Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; white flushed red.

YAESHOJO. Uprite; tall; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; orange red.

MUCRONATUM AZALEAS: Hardy along the East Coast to Long Island. Most varieties have delicate fragrance. Vigorous growing plants, with large flowers.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

DAMASK ROSE. Medium height; spreading; midseason; single 3"; white flushed violet red with blotch.

DELAWARE VALLEY WHITE. Large single snow white blooms midseason. Hardier than indica alba.

INDICA ALBA. (or ledifolia alba) Medium to tall; spreading; early midseason; single 3"; pure white.

VUYKIANA AZALEAS: These are reported to be hybrids of a mollis variety and kaempheri. That should give them unusual hardiness. In any event, late blooming, large flowers, and good colors make these very desirable Azaleas. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ANTIQUA. Medium height; very double; $2\frac{3}{4}$ "; deep pink; very fine blooms 3 weeks after hinodegiri.

DOUBLE RED. Medium height; spreading; $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; late midseason; double red.

* **GERARDINE VUYK.** Medium height; single 2"; red with deeper blotch.

HELENA VUYK. Medium height; single; $2\frac{1}{2}$ " violet red with darker blotch.

JOSEPH HAYDN. Medium height; single; $2\frac{3}{4}$ " reddish violet with brown blotch.

MOZART. Medium height; $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; single; late midseason; violet red.

PALESTRINA. (or Wilhelmina) Medium height; single; $2\frac{1}{4}$ "; white with chartreuse blotch; late midseason; very fine white.

* **QUEEN WILHELMINA** (or Orange Red). Medium height; compact; $3\frac{1}{2}$ " single; orange red. Blooms late; excellent.

ROSE RED. Medium height; compact; late; $3\frac{1}{2}$ " single; deep rose.



YERKES AZALEAS: The late Guy E. Yerkes developed this group at the Plant Industry Station of the USDA. While his purpose was to develop Azaleas for greenhouse forcing, the varieties have proved to be as hardy as most of the Kurumes, and may be safely planted wherever the Kurumes can be grown. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

* **POLAR BEAR.** Upright, single hose-in-hose; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " white.

WHITE PERFECTION. Spreading, single hose-in-hose; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " white.

SPECIES AZALEAS: These are natives of America and the Orient. As a whole they are very hardy. All are nursery grown from seeds and are 2 year and 3 year plants.

Prices: 2" bands \$12.50 per 100.

ARBORESCENS. (Sweet Azalea) Tall, upright; deciduous; very late blooming; native to Penna. Flowers 2"; strong heliotrope fragrance; white with pink or reddish flush.

CALENDULACEUM (Native Flame Azalea) Tall, upright; deciduous; late blooming. Native to Ohio and Penna. Blooms 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" in fine range of colors from yellow through orange to red.

MOLLIS HYBRIDS. Tall upright; deciduous; single 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3"; blooms from pure white through yellow orange, pink to red.

POUKANENSIS. (Korean Azalea). Persistant leaved, but not evergreen as Kurumes, etc. Low, spreading, early mid-season; single 2"; reddish violet. Mild fragrance; very hardy.

ROSEUM. (Roseshell Azalea) Native, very hardy, deciduous Azalea blooming in late May; large bright pink fragrant flowers. Limited quantities.

VASEYI (Pink Shell Azalea). Upright, tall; early mid-season; single; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; white flushed violet red.



One of Six Propagating Houses.



AZALEA ODDS AND ENDS DEPARTMENT

Either because of our inability to get greater numbers of cuttings, or because we are discontinuing the variety, here are some odd lots of Azaleas. We want to clean up and offer as an inducement, any or all at \$7.00 per 100. All are in 2" bands. The only requirements are that if 50 or less of a variety are shown, you clean up the variety. Larger lots are 50 to flat.

First come, first served.

Little Lots

62 **BETTY LOU** (Description lost.)

79 **BOUNTIFUL** (GD) Large red phlox purple.

130 **BRIDESMAID** (Kurume) Salmon pink.

35 **CON AMORE** (GD) Single frilled. Deep rose.

259 **CORSAIR** (GD) Deep rose.

35 **F. C. BRADFORD** (GD) Single rose, red margin.

50 **FACINATION** (Kurume) Red hose-in-hose.

90 **FRIGID** (Deerfield) Free blooming white.

225 **HOWELLS SUPREME** (Kurume) Excellent pink.

223 **IVORY** (GD) Very large single white.

50 **LADY LILAC** (Muc.) Single phlox purple.

135 **LADY LOVE.** Rose pink.

188 **LEDIFOLIA MAGNIFICA** (Muc.) Pink indica alba.

15 **LILAC TIMES.** Clear lilac.

214 **LUSTRE.** Rose pink.

69 **MAJESTIC PINK** (Yerkes) Single pink hose-in-hose.

50 **MARY** (kaempferi) Early single pink.

150 **MISS ANN** (#32354) Strong grower with blooms up to 4".
Single deep silvery pink.

1650 **MISS SUSAN** (#35381) Like above but blooms are lighter silvery pink.

450 **MRS. L. C. FISHER** (B & A) Single red hose-in-hose.

14 **NADINE** (Gable) Single pink to orange.

133 **PALE LILAC** (Gable) Late single lilac.

10 **POLAR** (Deerfield) Single hose-in-hose white.

90 **ROBINHOOD** (GD) Deep rose red.

218 **SEASHELL** (GD) Deep rose pink.

32 **SHIMMER** (GD) Rose pink.

65 **SIGNAL** (GD) Large rose.

235 **SNOW WHITE** (Yerkes) White hose-in-hose.

31 **STAR DUST** (GD) Large spreading white.

30 **PINK ROSETTE** (C5G) Late Double deep pink.

100 **J13A** (Gables) Description lost.



Our Unique Delivery Service

We pray that you will forgive us our trespasses if repetition seems an insult to your intelligence. We went into quite some detail last year about our beloved trucking service. We are about to do it again.

For instance, let's take a look at what happens to shipments sent out by common carrier. Railway Express has hauled millions of tons of nursery stock in years gone by. Today, their rates have gone out of reason and the cost of shipping 500 plants in 2" bands to Cleveland, Ohio from Waynesboro, for instance, is \$17.80 including tax.

Railroad freight is cheaper. The cost is \$6.92 for the same shipment to Cleveland.

Motor Freight costs \$6.15. Not so many years ago Motor Freight was fast on the delivery, and the rates were reasonable. But today they have the problems of all of the other common carriers in that the help doesn't give a hang, and more and more traffic is coming to them anyway every day, so nobody cares. They get jammed up and shipments are delayed and come in to you in bad order.

Then there is the problem of packing the shipments so that these outfits can carry them safely. Packing potted or banded plants properly costs real money. You can figure at least 20% to 25% of the cost of the plants for packing alone.

So if you figure 500 mixed plants in bands at a cost of around \$65.00, and an average of 22½% for packing (\$14.63) and \$17.80 for Railway Express you have a total of \$33.43 just for packing and transportation when the plants are in the barn.

RR Freight packing and transportation would be about \$21.55.

Motor Freight and packing figures \$20.78.

Run your finger down the list below and you will note that we charge 83¢ per flat for delivery to Cleveland. 500 2" banded plants would be 10 flats, and our total charge for transportation is \$8.30. And whether you live on the main drag, or up in the hills with the owls, we put the plants right in your lap.

No wonder our customers keep singing hallelujahs in our ear about this wonderful delivery service. It's mighty gratifying to hear these thrilling unsolicited effusions about the fine appearance of our product, the nice service, and low cost.

We ran this batch of samples last year to tell you how the costs figure out, but to save you the trouble of hunting over your desk for last year's list, here it is again.



These figures are for a flatfull of plants. A flatfull is either of the following;

- 50 — 2" bands
- 24 — 3" bands
- 12 — 4" bands
- 20 — 3" clay pots
- 11 — 4" clay pots
- 6 — 5" clay pots

Now there is only one gimmick in these quotations. We make a minimum charge of \$2.00 for a stop. If the rate to your place is 83¢ per flat, for instance, and you order 2 flats, it will cost you two bucks for transportation. If you order three flats the charge will be \$2.49.

If you order 101 flats or more, step over into Class B to figure the cost. If you order 270 flats or more, rate C applies.

We deliver statewide in all of the states listed below, and even if you are located way off in the sticks, but still are within one of these states, just send us your order. You'll get your plants.

Rate A is per flat for any number of flats up to and including 101 flats; Rate B is 102 flats to and including 269 flats; Rate C is 270 flats or more.

	A	B	C
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport	.75	.67	.50
Danielson	.83	.74	.55
Hartford	.79	.70	.53
New London	.79	.70	.53
Putnam	.83	.74	.55
Torrington	.75	.67	.50
Waterbury	.75	.67	.50
Delaware:			
Dover	.53	.47	.35
Milford	.59	.52	.39
Selbyville	.59	.52	.39
Wilmington	.53	.47	.35
Illinois:			
Bellville	1.05	.93	.70
Bloomington	1.01	.90	.68
Cairo	1.09	.97	.73
Centralia	1.05	.93	.70
Chicago	1.01	.90	.68
Freeport	1.09	.97	.73
Jacksonville	1.09	.97	.73
Joliet	1.05	.93	.70
Lincoln	1.05	.93	.70
Mount Vernon	1.05	.93	.70
Paris	.98	.87	.65
Peoria	1.05	.93	.70
Rock Island	1.09	.97	.73
Springfield	1.05	.93	.70
Indiana:			
Bedford	.98	.87	.65
Connersville	.90	.80	.60
Elkhart	.90	.80	.60
Evansville	1.01	.90	.68
Indianapolis	.90	.80	.60
Lafayette	.94	.83	.63
Muncie	.90	.80	.60
New Albany	.94	.83	.63
South Bend	.98	.87	.65
Terra Haute	.98	.87	.65
Valparaiso	1.01	.90	.68
Vincennes	1.01	.90	.68



	A	B	C
Iowa:			
Davenport	1.09	.97	.73
Des Moines	1.24	1.10	.82
Sioux City	1.39	1.23	.92

Maine:			
Bangor	1.01	.90	.68
Brunswick	.90	.80	.60
Presque Isle	1.13	1.00	.75
Sanford	.86	.77	.58
Waterville	.94	.83	.63

Maryland:			
Annapolis	.48	.42	.32
Baltimore	.42	.37	.28
Cambridge	.48	.42	.32
Cumberland	.42	.37	.28
Frederick	.36	.32	.24
Salisbury	.59	.52	.39

Massachusetts:			
Boston	.83	.74	.55
Fall River	.83	.74	.55
Great Barrington	.75	.67	.50
Newburyport	.86	.77	.58
Northampton	.79	.70	.53
Plymouth	.86	.77	.58
Rockland	.83	.74	.55
Springfield	.79	.70	.53
Worcester	.83	.74	.55

Michigan:			
Adrian	.90	.80	.60
Ann Arbor	.90	.80	.60
Bay City	.94	.83	.63
Cadillac	1.01	.90	.68
Cheboygan	1.05	.93	.70
Detroit	.90	.80	.60
Flint	.94	.83	.63
Lansing	.90	.80	.60
Muskegon	.98	.87	.65

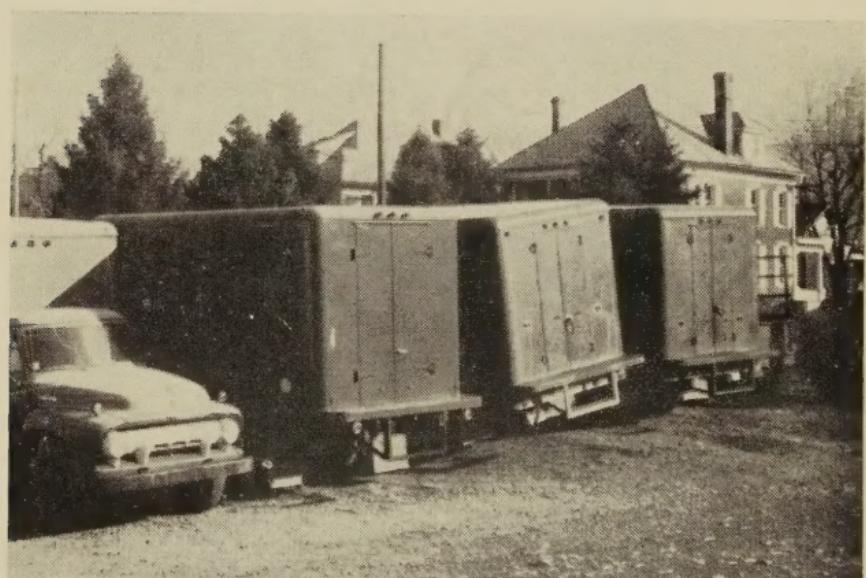
New Hampshire:			
Berlin	.94	.83	.63
Franklin	.86	.77	.58
Keene	.79	.70	.53
Lebanon	.83	.74	.55
Manchester	.83	.74	.55
Rochester	.86	.77	.58

New Jersey:			
Camden	.53	.47	.35
Elizabeth	.64	.57	.43
Newton	.70	.62	.47
Ocean City	.64	.57	.43
Trenton	.64	.57	.43

New York:			
Albany	.75	.67	.50
Babylon	.64	.57	.43
Binghampton	.70	.62	.47
Buffalo	.70	.62	.47
Elmira	.64	.57	.43
New York City	.64	.57	.43
Ogdensburg	.83	.74	.55
Plattsburg	.86	.77	.58
Poughkeepsie	.75	.67	.50
Rochester	.70	.62	.47
Utica	.75	.67	.50



	A	B	C
Ohio:			
Ashtabula	.75	.67	.50
Cincinnati	.83	.74	.55
Cleveland	.75	.67	.50
Columbus	.75	.67	.50
Dayton	.83	.74	.55
Defiance	.90	.80	.60
East Liverpool	.64	.57	.43
Mansfield	.79	.70	.53
Portsmouth	.79	.70	.53
Sandusky	.79	.70	.53
Springfield	.83	.74	.55
Toledo	.86	.77	.58
Wooster	.70	.62	.47
Pennsylvania:			
Bradford	.64	.57	.43
Carbondale	.64	.57	.43
Easton	.53	.47	.35
Johnstown	.48	.42	.32
Lock Haven	.59	.52	.39
Philadelphia	.53	.47	.35
Punxsutawney	.48	.42	.32
Sharon	.75	.67	.50
Washington	.64	.57	.43
Williamsport	.59	.52	.39
Rhode Island:			
Any Point	.83	.74	.55
Virginia:			
Alexandria	.42	.37	.28
Bristol	.79	.70	.53
Petersburg	.53	.47	.35
Roanoke	.59	.52	.39
Suffolk	.64	.57	.43
Winchester	.39	.35	.26
West Virginia:			
Charleston	.75	.67	.50
Clarksburg	.59	.62	.39
Huntington	.79	.70	.53
Martinsburg	.39	.35	.26
Morgantown	.53	.47	.35
Parkersburg	.70	.62	.47
Princeton	.70	.62	.47
Wheeling	.64	.57	.43



Van Type Trucks with Special Built Bodies,
bring your plants right to your door.



PATENT NOTICE

Several items in this list are patented. In each case in the descriptive matter, the U. S. Patent number is cited. The prices shown include the royalty, and no further charges will be assessed. In no case does the patent holder of any of these items require you to sell at any specified wholesale or retail minimum prices. You set your own selling prices.

You are not permitted, however to propagate any of these patented items, either from cuttings, grafts, or otherwise for either your own use or for sale. It is only under this condition that these patented items are sold.

Because of differences in growing conditions, grading, etc., from nursery to nursery, we have always felt that established or required prices on patented shrubs or evergreens, either wholesale or retail, mean little or nothing. It is easy to overgrade or under-grade, and thus defeat the purpose of established prices.

So, in getting agreements from the various patent holders to require that our quoted prices for the liners shall include all of their royalties, and to forget your selling price angle, we believe we have overcome the major objection to patented plants.



Josie Transplanting Rhododendron Seedlings

BULK RATE

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Emil Lestan of Lestan Nurseries, Walpole, Mass. smelling the flowers on his shipment. Our service is door to door.

